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STUDIES OF USE OF MILK BY FAMILIES HAVING LITTLE CHILDREN.

I. BALTIMORE.

That babies and little children are directly affected by the decreased sales of milk reported by dealers in American cities is illustrated by findings for Baltimore compiled by the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor.

Of 756 Baltimore children between 2 and 7 years of age, only 29 per cent are now having fresh milk to drink, as against 60 per cent a year ago. And only 20, or less than 3 per cent of the children studied, are having as much as 3 cups a day.

With the babies under 2, the Children's Bureau says the situation is a little less serious. Apparently their needs are more generally understood than the needs of the child over 2. Six in every 10 of the young babies are being nursed by their mothers (although a great majority of these nursing mothers are themselves drinking no milk at all, and only 3 per cent of them are drinking the daily pint and a half which physicians recommend). Of 108 babies under 2 who are not being nursed, 73, or 68 per cent, are having some fresh milk to drink every day. In other words, relatively more than twice as many of the babies as of the children over 2 are being provided with fresh cows' milk to drink.

A few children—7 per cent of those over 2 and 14 per cent of the babies—are not drinking milk, but are having some fresh milk in other foods. However, the total amount of fresh milk they are having in any form is small. The average quantity purchased last year for all purposes by the families who had some milk every day was $1\frac{1}{2}$ quarts. This daily average has now been reduced to less than a quart.

The number of families who are buying no fresh milk at all has risen from 37 a year ago to 107, or 29 per cent of those from whom information was secured, and these 107 families include one-fourth of all the children under 7. At the same time the total daily purchase of canned milk by the families studied has increased from 25.5 cans to 84 cans.

Most serious, according to the Children's Bureau, is the general substitution in the children's diet of tea and coffee. For 64 per cent of the 575 children who are not drinking milk, tea and coffee have been definitely substituted; and 24 per cent of these children are "sharing the family diet" which may or may not include tea or coffee, or milk in other foods.

While the group of families studied is small, the bureau offers the findings as fairly representative, since the information was secured and transmitted to the Children's Bureau by school nurses of the Baltimore Department of Health and by nurses of the Instructive Visiting Nurse Association and the Babies' Milk Fund of Baltimore from all families they visited during a certain short period, provided (1) there were at least two children under 7 years of age; (2) the family had been in Baltimore at least a year; and (3) no tubercular patient was living with the family.

Various incomes are reported: Thirty-nine families report earnings of less than \$11 a week, and 45 report earnings of more than \$20 a week; 172, or 47.1 per cent, are earning \$11 to \$15; 100, or 27.4 per cent, are earning \$16 to \$20; for 9 families the weekly earnings are not stated. But the changes in the amount of milk purchased are not unlike in the different earnings groups. Even of the poorest families a few have increased their purchase of fresh milk since last year, and even in the highest income group 50 per cent have now ceased buying milk or have decreased the daily amount. Some mothers seem to realize that milk must be provided for their children at whatever sacrifice; others who can better afford to buy milk do not understand its importance and let the children go without it.

Analysis of the families by nativity and rate of the mother shows that the distribution of families among those who are buying less milk than formerly, or no milk at all, and those who are buying at least as much as they bought last year is approximately the same among the colored families and the native white families, in spite of the markedly lower incomes in the colored group. On the other hand, the foreign-born mothers, although their incomes are slightly lower than the incomes of the native white mothers, have more generally than any other group continued to buy milk. Almost half of the foreign-born mothers have either continued the amount purchased last year or increased it, and only 1 in 10 of the foreign mothers (as against 1 in 3 of the other mothers) is now buying no milk at all. The Children's Bureau states:

"Taking a pint and a half of fresh milk as the desirable daily allowance for the average child, these 756 children were having last year on an average only 40 per cent of what they should have had; this year their daily average has dwindled to 14.4 per cent of this allowance.

"Some varieties of canned milk can be used for feeding babies and young children where fresh milk is not obtainable and are far better than infant foods that contain no milk. But sweetened condensed milk has the great disadvantage of a very high sugar content and is not suitable for continued and exclusive use in the feeding of babies. The question of the relative value of different forms of canned milk is discussed at length in the Children's Bureau bulletin on Milk, the Indispensable Food for Children.

"The work of Children's Year should emphasize in every community the importance of fresh milk in the diet of young children. Without proper nourishment children can not keep well and free from physical defects, and a campaign of education on the feeding of children is an essential part of the saving of 100,000 lives during the second year of the war."

Children and Adults in Families Studied.

Total number of families studied.....	365
Total persons in families studied.....	2,456
16 years of age and over.....	890
8 years of age but under 16.....	530
2 years of age but under 8.....	756
Under 2 years.....	280

Total daily consumption of fresh milk by all families studied, 1917 and 1918.

	1917	1918
	<i>Quarts daily.</i>	<i>Quarts daily.</i>
Selected milk.....	23	9.5
Pasturized.....	328.6	240.3
Loose milk.....	45.5	
	397.0	249.8

Of the 365 families studied, 37 in 1917 and 107 in 1918 bought no fresh milk.

Comparison of average daily consumption of fresh milk by 756 children 2 to 7 years of age to recommended daily allowance of 1½ pints for each child.

	Recommended daily allowance (cups).	Actual consumption.	
		Cups.	Percentage of recommended allowance.
Last year (1917).....	2,268	927.3	40.9
This year (1918).....	2,268	329.4	14.5

Distribution of families according to change in amount and use of fresh milk, 1917 to 1918.

Total number of families studied.....	365
Families buying same as last year.....	121
No milk either year.....	31
Some milk both years.....	90
Families buying more than last year.....	40
No milk last year.....	6
Some milk both years.....	34
Families buying less milk than last year.....	204
Decrease of less than 25 per cent.....	1
25 per cent but less than 50.....	33
50 per cent but less than 75.....	86
75 per cent but less than 100.....	8
100 per cent (no milk this year).....	76

Number and per cent distribution of families with mothers of specified nativity and race, according to use of fresh milk and change in amount consumed, 1917 to 1918.

	All families.		Nativity and race of mother.					
			Native white.		Foreign white.		Colored.	
	Num- ber.	Per- cent.	Num- ber.	Per- cent.	Num- ber.	Per- cent.	Num- ber.	Per- cent.
Total families.....	365	100.0	168	100.0	114	100.0	83	100.0
Purchasing no milk:								
Both years.....	31	8.5	18	10.7	4	3.5	9	10.8
This year only.....	76	20.8	45	26.8	8	7.0	23	27.7
Purchasing some milk this year:								
Less than last year.....	128	35.1	51	30.4	50	43.9	27	32.5
Same as last year.....	90	24.7	38	22.6	34	29.8	18	21.7
More than last year.....	40	11.0	16	9.5	18	15.8	6	7.2

Number and per cent distribution of families having specified income according to use of fresh milk and change in amount consumed, 1917 to 1918.

	All families.		Families with weekly income of—									
			\$10 or less.		\$11 to \$15.		\$16 to \$20.		\$21 and over.		No report.	
	Num- ber.	Per- cent.	Num- ber.	Per- cent.	Num- ber.	Per- cent.	Num- ber.	Per- cent.	Num- ber.	Per- cent.	Num- ber.	Per- cent.
Total families.....	365	100.0	39	100.0	172	100.0	100	100.0	45	100.0	9	100.0
Purchasing no milk:												
Both years.....	31	8.5	2	5.1	20	11.6	8	8.0	.....	.....	1	11.1
This year only.....	76	20.8	7	17.9	41	23.8	18	18.0	9	20.0	1	11.1
Purchasing some milk this year:												
Less than last year.....	128	35.1	14	36.0	57	33.1	42	42.0	14	31.1	1	11.1
Same as last year.....	90	24.7	13	33.3	38	22.1	20	20.0	14	31.1	5	55.6
More than last year.....	40	11.0	3	7.7	16	9.3	12	12.0	8	17.8	1	11.1

Number and per cent distribution of children 2 to 7 years of age by average daily consumption of fresh milk, 1917 and 1918.

	1917		1918	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
All children.....	756	100.0	756	100.0
Drinking fresh milk.....	443	58.5	216	28.6
Less than 1 cup.....	35	4.6	30	4.0
1 cup but less than 3.....	317	41.9	166	22.0
3 cups or more.....	91	12.0	20	2.6
Having no fresh cows' milk to drink ^a	302	39.9	540	71.4
Breast fed.....	11	1.5	.....	.....

^a It is possible that some of the 17 children now 2 years of age who are included in the 302 having no cows' milk last year may have been breast fed, since no specific question was asked about breast feeding in 1917.

Daily consumption, 1918, of fresh milk by children under 2 years not breast fed.

	Number.	Per cent.
Total children.....	108	100.0
Drinking fresh milk.....	73	67.6
Less than 1 cup.....	2	1.9
1 cup but less than 3.....	39	36.1
3 cups or more.....	32	29.6
Having fresh milk only in other foods.....	15	13.9
Having no fresh milk.....	20	18.5

Children 7 years and younger receiving no fresh milk (breast-fed babies excluded).

	Number.	Per cent.
All children.....	575	100.0
Having milk in other foods.....	69	12.0
Having tea and coffee.....	370	64.3
Having family diet.....	136	23.7

STUDIES OF USE OF MILK BY FAMILIES HAVING LITTLE CHILDREN.

II. WASHINGTON.

The babies and little children of Washington are not having enough milk to drink. All normal children are better for at least three cups of milk daily; but figures compiled by the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, from material gathered by the public-health nurses of Washington, show that, out of 482 children between 2 and 7 years of age, more than half are receiving no fresh milk to drink at all. This proportion (52.7 per cent of the total) is higher by 13 points than the proportion of children in the same group (39.6 per cent) who drank no fresh milk last year. The increase may be due, in part at least, to the advance in the price of milk, and it may be partly accounted for by the fact that the mothers of some of those children who have reached their second birthday since last year have not considered it necessary to continue to provide milk for them, though they did so as long as the children were under 2.

Though many mothers do not realize the importance of milk in the diet of the growing child, most of them know that the babies under 2 should have it. Of the 271 babies under 2 in the families studied, only 7.2 per cent of those who are not breast fed are drinking no milk at all, and two-thirds of the 90 babies who are drinking some fresh milk are receiving three cups a day. One hundred and seventy-four of the babies are nursed by their mothers, but more than 61.4 per cent of these mothers are not drinking any milk, and only 7.6 per cent of them are drinking at least the three cups a day that physicians think necessary for nursing mothers.

The lack of fresh milk in a child's diet is liable to have serious consequences. Not only is he deprived of the best of all foods for normal growth and development, but often he receives injurious substitutes in its stead. In many families where the children receive no milk, tea and coffee are used to take its place. In the Washington families studied it was found that about 27.6 per cent of the 261 children and babies who receive no fresh milk to drink are getting some milk in combination with other foods: that 43.3 per cent are receiving the regular family diet, which may or may not include tea and coffee, or milk in other foods; but that 29.1 per cent are regularly drinking tea and coffee as substitutes for milk.

Two hundred and seventy-two families, averaging about six members each, were covered by the survey. All these families have at least two children under 8, all but 9.6 per cent have children under 2, and 67.3 per cent have children under 1 year of age. While only 19 of these families, as compared with 23 in 1917, are receiving no fresh milk at all, the figures show that, as a whole, families are buying less milk this year than last. The total consumption for

1918 was 283.9 quarts, as against 308.3 quarts in 1917. While the average daily decrease from last year's figures for families using some fresh milk is only 9.7 per cent, it must be remembered that the average amount of milk used last year (1.12 quarts daily per family of six) was far below the quantity recommended.

These figures seem more significant when it is considered that 753, or over 46 per cent, of the total number of individuals in all the families studied are under 8 years of age. Of the 94 families who decreased the amount of milk purchased, over 88 per cent have children under 2 years of age. Though, on the other hand, 78 families, 94.9 per cent of whom have children less than 2 years of age, are buying more milk, 100 families are buying the same amount as last year, and in 70 out of these 100 families there is a baby under 1 year of age. This suggests that the milk formerly received by the older children has been diverted to the use of the baby.

The decrease in the amount of fresh milk bought by all families has been accompanied by an increase of 24 per cent in the amount of canned milk purchased. While canned milk takes the place of fresh milk to some extent, it is by no means as desirable a food for young babies.

The size of the family income seems to be an important factor in determining the quantity of fresh milk used. The poorest families show the greatest decrease in the amount purchased. Of 210 families with average weekly incomes of \$20 and less, 24.8 per cent have increased their milk purchase since last year, 38 per cent have decreased, and 37 per cent have made no change; while of the families with incomes of more than \$20, 42.9 per cent are buying more milk than last year, 25.7 per cent less, and 31.4 per cent the same quantity. Though the number of families receiving free milk has more than doubled this year (1917, 4; 1918, 9), it remains very small.

The findings for Washington gain added meaning when it is considered that the families studied perhaps use more milk than others of the same economic status. Since 66.2 per cent of the 272 families covered by the survey were being visited by the Diet Kitchen Infant Welfare nurses and the remaining 33.8 per cent were on the list of the Instructive Visiting Nurse Association, it may be assumed that all the mothers had been instructed in the importance of milk and would make sacrifices to keep it in their children's diet. The high percentage of young babies who are receiving milk is doubtless due to the influence of the nurses, and is evidence of the value of the educational work that can be done by the infant welfare nurse. Very serious, however, is the lack of milk for children over 2. There is grave cause for concern in the fact that, among the families studied, the children between 2 and 7 who last year were getting less than half (45.1 per cent) the milk they should have are receiving this year only one-fourth the desirable allowance, while fully one-third the babies under 2 are receiving an amount insufficient for proper nourishment.

Children and adults in families studied.

Total number of families studied.....	272
Total persons in families studied.....	1,628
16 years of age and over.....	614
8 years of age, but under 16.....	261
2 years of age, but under 8.....	482
Under 2 years.....	271

Number and per cent distribution of families with mothers of specified nativity and race, according to use of fresh milk and change in amount consumed, 1917 to 1918.

	All families.		Nativity and race of mother.					
			Native white.		Foreign white.		Colored.	
	Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Num-ber.	Per-cent.
Total families.....	272	100.0	79	100.0	41	100.0	152	100.0
Purchasing no milk (19):								
Both years.....	8	2.9	1	1.2	0	.....	7	4.6
This year only.....	11	4.0	2	2.5	0	.....	9	5.9
Purchasing some milk this year (253):								
Less than last year.....	83	30.5	18	22.8	8	19.5	57	37.5
Same as last year.....	92	33.8	26	32.9	22	53.6	44	28.6
More than last year.....	78	28.6	32	40.5	11	26.8	35	22.7

Number and per cent distribution of families having specified income according to use of fresh milk and change in amount consumed, 1917 to 1918.

	All fami- lies.		Families with weekly income of—									
			\$10 or less.		\$11 to \$15.		\$16 to \$20.		\$21 and over.		No report.	
	Num- ber.	Per- cent.	Num- ber.	Per- cent.	Num- ber.	Per- cent.	Num- ber.	Per- cent.	Num- ber.	Per- cent.	Num- ber.	Per- cent.
Total families.....	272	100.00	33	100.00	96	100.00	81	100.00	35	100.00	27	100.00
Purchasing no milk:												
Both years.....	8	2.94	1	3.03	4	4.16	3	3.70	0	.....	0	.....
This year only.....	11	4.04	0	.....	6	6.25	4	4.93	1	2.85	0	.....
Purchasing some milk this year:												
Less than last year.....	83	30.51	14	42.42	36	37.50	20	24.69	8	22.85	5	18.51
Same as last year.....	92	33.82	13	39.39	26	27.08	31	38.27	11	31.42	11	40.74
More than last year....	78	28.67	5	15.15	24	25.00	23	28.39	15	42.85	11	40.74

Number and per cent distribution of children 2 to 7 years of age in 1918 by average daily consumption of fresh milk, 1917 and 1918.

	1917		1918	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
All children.....	482	100.0	482	100.0
Drinking fresh milk.....	276	57.3	228	47.3
Less than 1 cup.....	14	2.9	31	6.4
1 cup but less than 3.....	148	30.7	163	33.8
3 cups or more.....	114	23.7	34	7.1
Having no fresh cows' milk to drink.....	191	39.6	254	52.7
Breast fed.....	15	3.1	0	0

Daily consumption, 1918, of fresh milk by children under 2 years not breast fed.

	Number.	Per cent.
Total children.....	97	100.00
Drinking fresh milk.....	90	92.78
Less than 1 cup.....	2	2.06
1 cup but less than 3.....	26	28.80
3 cups or more.....	62	63.91
Having fresh milk only in other foods.....	4	4.12
Having no fresh milk.....	3	3.09

STUDIES OF USE OF MILK BY FAMILIES HAVING LITTLE CHILDREN.

III. NEW ORLEANS.

A study recently made by the nurses of the Child Welfare Association of New Orleans, La., under the direction of the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, has revealed that children in New Orleans are getting less milk to drink than the children of Baltimore and Washington, where similar studies in the use of milk by families with little children have been made for the bureau. In Baltimore 66 per cent and in Washington 45 per cent of the children 7 years old and younger (exclusive of those who are breast fed) in families visited by the nurses who made the study are not receiving any milk to drink. But of 589 New Orleans children under 8 years of age in 211 families 70 per cent of the 483 who are not breast fed are getting no fresh milk whatever to drink, while only 31.7 per cent of those who are receiving some milk are getting as much as the three cups daily, recommended for normal growth and development.

Eighty-eight, or 41.7 per cent, of the 211 families are not using any fresh milk. In Baltimore, where 365 families were visited, 107, or 29.3 per cent, have been found to be receiving no milk, and in Washington, out of 272 families, only 19, or about 7 per cent, are entirely without milk. The average daily amount purchased by the New Orleans families buying some milk is about the same as in Washington and slightly larger than in Baltimore. The comparative figures are as follows: New Orleans, 1.1 quarts; Washington, 1.1 quarts; Baltimore, 1 quart. When it is considered, however, that the families studied average six persons each; that in each family there are at least two children under 8; and that in four-fifths of the families there are children under 2, it will be seen how insufficient for the family needs are the 2 pints that constitute the average daily amount used.

New Orleans mothers, like most other mothers, are more quick to realize that children under 2 need milk than they are to appreciate its importance in the diet of older children. The study indicates that the boys and girls between 2 and 7 are faring worse than the little babies. Only 24 per cent, or less than one-fourth, of the older children get fresh milk to drink, and only about one-fifth of those that are drinking some milk are getting 3 cups a day. On the other hand, 62.7 per cent of the babies under 2 who are not being nursed by their mothers are being given milk to drink, and more than one-half of this number are getting as much as the recommended 3 cups.

Children between 2 and 7 fared better last year, when 32.2 per cent of them received fresh milk to drink, and 34.6 per cent of that number received 3 cups daily. Since there is a baby under a year old this year in 49.3 per cent of the families as against 31.8 per cent last year, it is possible that some of the milk formerly received by the older children is being diverted to the use of a newcomer.

The fact that so many children are without fresh milk at once gives rise to the question, "What are they getting in its place?" The answer to this question, as revealed by the New Orleans study, gives cause for grave concern. Not only are the children being deprived of the best and most nourishing food for normal development, but they are receiving injurious substitutes for that food. Of the 338 children 7 years of age and younger not breast fed who are getting no fresh milk to drink, 245, or 72.5 per cent, are being given tea or coffee, or both, in its stead. Of the remainder, 36,

or 10.7 per cent. are getting fresh milk in combination with other foods; and 49, or 14.5 per cent, are sharing the meals provided for the older members of the family, which may or may not include milk in the preparation of other foods. Eight of the children, or about 2.4 per cent. are receiving condensed milk.

New Orleans families purchase an exceptionally large amount of canned milk. The average weekly purchase of the families studied was 3.4 cans, as compared with 1.6 cans in Baltimore and 0.74 in Washington. This large purchase is undoubtedly due in part to the fact that fresh milk is expensive and hard to keep in the hot climate of New Orleans, and in part to the fact that mothers do not fully realize the superiority of clean, *fresh* milk over any substitute that may be provided.

While the families studied represent only a small proportion of the New Orleans families having little children, they may be considered a representative group. Most of the parents are of native birth. In only 17 families are the parents foreign born, and in only 5 are they negroes. Although no definite information was received concerning incomes, the families are of about the same economic status as those included in the Washington study, where more than three-fourths of the families were living on \$20 a week or less. Like the Washington and Baltimore mothers, however, the New Orleans mothers included in the study may be considered as perhaps a little more aware of the importance of milk for children than the average mother in similar circumstances, who has not had the benefit of the advice of visiting nurses concerning the diet of her children.

To the influence of the nurses of the Child Welfare Association may be traced the very slight decrease in the amount of milk purchased by the New Orleans families studied, in spite of the marked increase in milk prices. Milk costs from 13 to about 20 cents a quart in New Orleans, the general range being between 15 and 18 cents. Although these prices represent a considerable increase over last year's prices, the decrease in 1918 in the amount of milk purchased by the group studied has been only 4 per cent. The number of families receiving no milk has decreased from 92 in 1917 to 88 in 1918. Five of the families who last year were getting no milk are being provided with free milk this year, however, and two are receiving milk at reduced prices. In all, six families this year as contrasted with one family last year are getting free milk, and 19 families this year as against 11 families last year receive milk at a reduced price.

Of especial interest is the fact that, in spite of increasing milk prices, a tendency is shown to purchase milk of a better grade. The New Orleans milk ordinance requires only that milk sold at retail in less than 5-gallon lots shall be in sealed containers and shall have a butter-fat content of 3.5 per cent. Inspected milk produced under the supervision and approval of the milk commission (an organization of interested citizens) is, however, available; also pasteurized milk, which is furnished by some distributors on their own initiative, though pasteurization is not required by law. Last year inspected milk formed only 22.6 per cent of the total amount of milk purchased by the families studied, while this year it forms 28.3 per cent. Although the purchase of milk that is neither pasteurized nor inspected has been reduced from 55 per cent of the total milk purchase, it still constitutes more than half (52.7 per cent) the total purchase. The families studied have decreased their purchase of pasteurized milk, the most expensive grade, from 20.9 per cent in 1917 to 17.6 per cent in 1918.

The New Orleans study, like the other studies in the use of milk, demonstrates the need for public action in placing clean milk within the reach of every family having little children. There is cause for grave concern in the fact that 41.7 per cent of the New Orleans families studied are getting no milk at all for their children. That this proportion, in the face of high milk prices, is not greater may be attributed to the fact that many of these New Orleans mothers are sufficiently aware of the importance of fresh milk as a food for children to make sacrifices to keep it in the diet of their children.

Total daily consumption of fresh milk by all families studied,^a 1917 and 1918.

	1917		1918	
	Quarts daily.	Per cent.	Quarts daily.	Per cent.
Total consumption.....	134.7	100.0	129.3	100.0
Inspected.....	39.4	22.6	33.6	28.3
Raw.....	74.2	55.1	68.1	52.7
Pasteurized.....	28.2	20.9	22.8	17.6
Skim.....	1.9	1.4	1.8	1.4

^a Of the 211 families studied, 92 in 1917 and 88 in 1918 received no fresh milk. In 1918, five of the 92 families who were getting no fresh milk in 1917 are getting it free, and 2 are getting it part free; 1 family received free milk in 1917, and 6 are receiving it in 1918.

Comparison of average daily consumption of fresh milk by 413 children, 2 to 7 years of age, to recommended daily allowance of 1½ pints for each child.

	Recommended daily allowance (cups).	Actual consumption.	
		Cups.	Percentage of recommended allowance.
Last year (1917).....	1,239	538.4	43.5
This year (1918).....	1,239	517.6	41.8

Distribution of families according to change in amount and use of fresh milk, 1917 to 1918.

Total number of families studied.....	211
Families using same as last year.....	96
No milk either year.....	64
Some milk both years.....	32
Families using more than last year.....	52
No milk last year.....	28
Some milk both years.....	24
Families using less than last year.....	63
No milk this year.....	24
Some milk this year.....	39

Number and per cent distribution of children 2 to 7 years of age by average daily consumption of fresh milk, 1917 and 1918.

	1917		1918	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
All children.....	413	100.0	413	100.0
Drinking fresh milk.....	133	32.2	98	23.7
Less than 1 cup.....	11	2.7	14	3.4
1 cup but less than 3.....	76	18.4	64	15.5
3 cups or more.....	46	11.1	20	4.8
Having no fresh cows' milk to drink.....	247	59.8	310	75.1
Breast fed.....	33	8.0	5	1.2

Daily consumption, 1918, of fresh milk by children under 2 years not breast fed.

	Number.	Per cent.
All children.....	75	100.0
Drinking fresh milk.....	47	62.7
Less than 1 cup.....	4	5.3
1 cup but less than 3.....	17	22.7
3 cups or more.....	26	34.7
Having no fresh milk.....	28	37.3

Children 7 years and younger drinking no fresh milk (breast-fed babies excluded).

	Number.	Per cent.
All children.....	338	100.0
Having milk in other foods ^a	44	13.0
Having tea and coffee.....	245	72.5
Having family diet.....	49	14.5

^a Includes 8 children on condensed milk.

Fresh milk consumption, 1917 and 1918, by age of children in family.

	Number.	Per cent.
Total number of families studied.....	211	100.0
Families buying same as last year.....	96	45.5
With children under 1 this year; none last year.....	47	49.0
With children under 1 last year; none this year.....	23	24.0
Children under 1 this year and last year.....	4	4.2
No children under 2 this year.....	22	22.9
Families buying more milk than last year.....	52	24.6
With children under 1 this year; none last year.....	21	40.4
With children under 1 last year; none this year.....	22	42.3
Children under 1 this year and last year.....	2	3.8
No children under 2 this year.....	7	13.5
Families buying less milk than last year.....	63	29.9
With children under 1 this year; none last year.....	28	44.4
With children under 1 last year; none this year.....	14	22.2
With children under 1 this year and last year.....	2	3.2
No children under 2 this year.....	19	30.2

Comparison of canned milk consumption, 1918, in Baltimore, Washington, and New Orleans.

	Families	Weekly consumption (cans).	Average family consumption weekly (cans).
Baltimore.....	365	588.7	1.60
Washington.....	272	202.8	.74
New Orleans.....	211	714.0	3.38

